Masni Gras! Mardi Gras!! Mardi Grasili That is the prevailing topic just now, almost to the exclusion of civil rights.

Pon'T forget the APPEAL of Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mammoth sheets and mammoth editions on all three of these days.

WE EDGGEST to the city authorities the propriety of publishing the revised city | The Whole Radical (rew Recognize the charter in pamphlet form, or in all three of the city papers, that the people may be fully informed of the proposed amend-

THE appointment of General Frank Cheatham as superintendent of the The Painter, Censured by the Speaker, penicentiary, by Governor Porter, will give very general satisfaction throughout the S ate, as will the appointment of General Sam. Anderson, Dr. Manees and Mr. Sawyer as Inspectors. The governor makes an excellent beginning.

THE especial attention of our citizens Is called to the very full resume of the annual reports of the beads of the city departments, to be found in another column. Supplementing the message of Mayor Lague and sustaining his points in favor of retrenchment,

in intensity, she certainly did in the breadth and freedom with which she treated a portrait that is one of the most difficult in the whole range of her art To night the great tragedienne takes her

is yet, so far as John Young Brown is concerned, fully justified by the provocations he has so long, perhaps too long. withs ood. The censure delivered by the speaker, notorious for his injustices and a base and unscrupulous partisanship. will press for what it is worth, considering the source through which it was administered. It will fail of any effect to reduce Mr. Brown in his own or the esteem of his constituents, or the people of the south at large, just as it fails to expunge the severely drawn, but faithful, portrait of the most infamous political tricksier of his time-a man branded from one end of the Union to the other as the vilest of the vile, and loaded with every species of infamy. Butler has at

last had his desserts. We are reliably in formed that about one half of the proposed capital of the Tennessee iron manufacturing company, has already been subscribed, and that the enterprise will be put into operation as soon as the residue of the stock shall have been taken. This is good to we, arguing that there are those in Memphis who are alive to the immenuse advantages she offers as a manufact aring point. It is an angury of good tives counting, proving that the figures and facts of Mr. Toof's report of the condition and growth of our city are having a proper and telling effect upon capitalists. What we need just now in Mempuis above all thingselse, is manufacturies. We have a plethora of merely commercial enterprises and more commercial unent than can find profitable returns on their capital and energies. Make for such an outlet in manufacturies, and Memphis will double her population every five years and her capital every ten. We heartily commend the Tennessee from manufacturies, and Memphis will double her population every five years and her capital every ten. We heartily commend the Tennessee from manufacturies. The balance and find profitable about the peaker of promoted the page in furnity of your way speaker; reminds me of the page in Junite, pour conduct in this and other maters laughter at effect of Brown's obedience to the speaker; reminds me of the page in Junite, speaker, pour conduct in this and other maters laughter at effect of Brown's obedience to the speaker; reminds me of the page in Junite, where he describes a bad letwant having received notice to just in the said in the balance and funders land the mast address laughter at effect of Brown's obedience to the speaker; reminds me of the page in Junite, speaker, and selected to just its she describes abad letwant having speaker; reminds me of the page in Junite, speaker, and the soud. It is there noting in that student vituation to fo commend the Tennessee iron manufacturing company to the public, hoping it will prove but the forerunner of other and similar enterprises, to be followed Immediately by the proposed factory for the manufacture of jute bagging, an arficle, as we are reliably informed, that can be made here at a price to insure a profit and leave a handsome margin over the rates at which it is soid just fig."

Speaker-Does the chair understand the

Special control. As the two proposed control. As the two proposed control is all the control of the bell, the matter which is all the control of the bell, the matter of the bell, the bell, the matter of the bell, the bell, the matter of the bell, the bell,

BUTLER PICTURED.

John Young Brown, of Kentucky, the Artist-The Colors laid on to the Life, and with a Free, Bold Hand.

Portrait and Writhe in Shame and Anger-A Passage . at Arms Results.

Sustains Himself with Credit and Dignity-What the Beast Said for Himself.

Washington, February 4—There was again an immense crowd collected in the gatheries of the house this morning to wit ness the close of the debate and final action on the civil rights hill. The proceedings were opened by a personal explanation from Mr. Lamar in the denial of a statement in the Washington Republican this mountain, in which it was alleged that in the alterestion yesterday between Butter and Mucan the latter had reached his hand behind him to grasp a pistol.

ing his points in favor of retrenchment, we trust they will have the effect of stimulating the general council in that direction.

Goverson Porter delivered his first me sage to the legislature yesterday. It will be found in another column, and is well worthy of perural, foreshadowing, as it does, the character of our new State administration. It is temperate and conservative, while urging upon the attention of the legislature reform, retrenchment, and such legislation as will best conduce to the progress of every interest in the State.

JANAUSCHYK had a very large and beauty and such legislation as will best conduce to the progress of every interest in the State.

JANAUSCHYK had a very large and lence last night and satisfied every person present by the portrayal of "Queen Elizabeth" in a style quite up to the expectancy included in not equal Ristori in intensity, she certainly did in the breadth and its edom with which she compares only say the check of the progress of the progress of the progress in life.

Janauschyk had a very large and dence least night and satisfied every person present by the portrayal of "Queen Elizabeth" in a style quite up to the expectancy included in not equal Ristori in intensity, she certainly did in the breadth and its colon with which she compares could say that is would produce any very great or immediate effect for good or for evil in the southern States, but the value of the act was similar to that of the declaration of independent in the same in the same had been done by legislation when the motion to suspend the rule, so as the same the rule as entire annihitation of States rights.

Mr. R. Boberts against the bill as an entire annihitation of States rights.

Mr. Sepables against the bill as an entire annihitation of States rights.

Mr. R. Bloomt spoke against the bill as an entire annihitation of states rights only separate who he passed, he bad to satisfied the rule, so as the salition of the rule, so as the salition of the salition of the salition of the salition of the s

similar to that of the deciaration of independence.

Mr E. H. Roberts insisted that the time had a mark in congress could say that law should be no re-pacter of persons.

Mr. Steward said that he would vote against the bill in all its details, because he did not believe it to be in the Interest of the colored choice or of the white people. He believed that it would work innaiced able damage. He did not believe that a majority of the thinking, careful colored people were in favor of it. Mr. Cain said the colored people controlled the whote school system of South Carolina and they had not a mixed school in the stale except the State colored.

Mr. Cobb [Kawsa-] saked him what he thought wond be the effect of the passage of the bill on the school system of the south.

Mr. Cain replies that if the United States government passed the law and insisted on be opening to the there was the passage of the colorest passed to the passage of the bill on the school system of the south.

thon
Mr. Eldridge protested solemnly against
the proposed legi-lation. This and kindred
measures were only for the benefit of unpriocipied carpetbaggers and scallawag, a d pothouse politicians who would make merchan-dise of all the rights of the colored race, and of their body and souls if they could thereov keep themselves in the control of place and

keep themselves in the control of place and power.

Mr Brown | *y.| opposed the bill, although be acknowledged that it was a foregone conclusion that locally a sun would set upon it as the law of the land. —en on the Republish side had been dragooned into its support; is success had been in a measure accomplished by daring and revolutionary invasions on time-honored rules of the house. It had been burn in malignity, would be passed in defining and violation of the constitution, and be executed in violence and bloodshed, he feared.

executed in violence and broodshed, he feared.

Mr. Hale [N. Y.] objected to the last sentence as unparliamentary, but it having been reduced to writing and read from the overals desk, the speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary debate.

Mr. Brown, continuing his remarks, said he regarded the blid as a pair of the machinery, to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that deliberate conspiracy had seen formed for the overthrow of constitutional flority. You men said that they who propose to pass this bid have been weighed in the balance and f und wanting. The Speaker informed Mr. Brown that he must address the chair

-i speak not of men, but of language within the rules of this house if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own itome from resp clable a cirty, whose name is synony-mous with falsehood, who is the champion as d mous with falsehood, who is the champion as de who has been such on all occasions, of raud, who is an apologist of flars, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him imagination would sicken, and investive would exhaust fiself. In Scoland, bears also, there was a man whose trade was munder, and he earned his living by sailing the dead bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "flurk-

now. By all means let us have manufactories.

THE VENPER BELL.

Rio Janeiro Correspondence.

To the traveler in Spanish America the striking of the vesper bells exercises a potent charm. As the trage requires every one to half, no matter where he every one to half, no matter where he is spenial manufactured in Bullerizing. I ensationally a spenial charms to represent the striking of the vesper bells exercises a potent charm. As the trage requires every one to half, no matter where he is a spenial manufactured in the striking of the vesper bells exercises a potent charm. As the trage requires every one to half, no matter where he is a spenial manufactured in the striking of the vesper bells exercises a potent charm. As the trage requires every one to half, no matter where he is the charm of the house?

Mr. Brown-No, sir, I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye.

Speaker—Those the chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this imaguage to a member of the house?

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Mr. Brown-No, sir, I am describ

be expelled from the bouse for gross violation of the rules and privileges of the house, in the use, on the floor, of the language tu-f read by the clerk, and for faisely station to the speaker of the house that he did not refer to any member of the house.

Mr. Hale declined to yield for Mr. Dawes's substitute and moved the previous question.

Mr. Cox. to Mr. Hale—Yell cannot force this thing on the house. There has been provocation for what the gentleman from Kentucky said.

said.
The house refused to second the previous The nonse record to second the previous question.

Mr. Brown, rising and speaking with great deliberation, said that this was the first time that evasion or prevarientlon had ever been attributed to him. He had always speken in plant terms, susceptible of no misunderstanding and he was willing to stand by the record.

Mr. Dawes—I would triquire of the genteman from Kentucky, whether he has any remarks to make in regard to the character of the language which he used.

Mr. Brown—I stand by the record. [Sensation.]

Mr. Brown-I stand by the record. [Sensation.]

Mr. E. R. Hoursald-Whether the Commonwealth of Kentucky would feel indignant at a vote of censu e upon one of her representatives he did not feel certain but he knew the Kentucky character for manliness and for trutafainess t be such that the Commonwealth would spirn a man from its be derawho, for the rake of getting successfully through a personal sitack upon a member, would missly when called upon by the chair.

Mr. Dawes seld that he regretted the necessity of offering the resolution, as his connection with the gentleman from Kentucky has been always knot. He had been shocked and pathed by what had occurred to-day, and nothing out the belief that it was imperatively necessary that the house shoul, vindical elbeif and its rules would have indused him to offer the resolution.

After an exciting debate, Mr. Dawes asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky desired to speak now.

Mr. Lamar-i have only one reply to make to the gentleman from Massachuselts [Hoar], and I make it with great respect. [After a pause.] On consideration I will not make it. I will just say, however, that he has used with reference to the gentleman now on trial language which I think required neither course for courtesy for a man o use.

Sensation and increasing excitement.

Mr. Hear asked Mr. Lamar whether he meant to anapugn his course or courtesy.

Mr. Lamar-i do not, but I say that remark

also desired to give the gentleman from Kennicky [sir. Brown] an opportunity to express
his regret. That gentlemae, he was sorry to
say, had not availed himself of that opportunity. On the other hand, in presence of the
house, he had reiterated and re-affirmed the
position which he had jaken. He found,
hoasever, that his [Dawess] resolution would
gain no support from the Democratic side of
the house; and said: "kather than have my
resolution to tall for want of aid from that
side, I withdraw it, and call for the previous
question on the re-olution offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hale].

The provious question was seconded.
Mr. Edriage asked to have the word "prevarication"'s ruck out of the resolution, and
the word "evasion," as used by the speaker,

he word "evasion," as used by the speaker, ubstituted for it, but there were objections made to it by many of the Republican mem-Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was objected to by a vote of 82 to 167. To-might the great tragedienne takes her benefit.

We verify much regret that a citizen to be in the interest of the colored people completed by a voice of 21 to 60.

We verify much regret that a citizen of Memphis, who, though plodding his weavy way in an humble walk in life, is worthy of respect, should have been placed for a moment under suspicion of a high crime, and we take pleasure in recording his sequittal this morning by the grand inquest of the county, and of easying what, pending their xamination we could not say, that those who know Mr. Hood best never for a moment believed the suspicion of so grave a crime as the murder of a wife, whose loss of ibself is sorrow enough for a life-time.

The scena in the house of representative of the indignation excited by the conduct of the majority, led by Beast Butler. A scene which, while it is to be regretted by every citizen of the Union, is yef, so far as John Young Brown is compensed folls. Institute of the coulong are observed for the protested against the proposed legication. This sent kinders of the great class of the protested special protested special protested of the resolution offered by Mr. Hale was then all the believed the thinking of the bill. Mr. Coan received an interest of the colored received in the galleries and from the hequillean members on the foot; Mr. Coan received an interest of the colored received an interest of the colored received an interest of the colored received and the school had at a citizen to the colored received and the colored received and the school had an activitient of the colored received and the school had an activitient of the majority and the school system of the school had an activitient of the colored received and the school had an activitient of the colored received and the school had a school had a stage of the bill. The school had a school had a school had a school had

Walter C. Hood, Ohio State librarian, ited at Columbus' Tuesday. The steamer France, from New York, arrived at Havre Wednesday. The steamer Manitoba, from Liver-pool, arrived at Portland Wednesday. King Kalakaua and suite sailed from San Francisco, Tuesday, for Honolulu The Gravite and Crescent mills, at Pali river, Massachus-tis, closed Tuesday. The Episcopal convention of the dioese of illinois met at Chicago Wednesday. A meeting of the liberal members of parliament was held in London Wednesday. A telegram from Madrid says that the ists in an engagement at Ateiza have been

A telegram from Madrid says that General Marcons has announced the relief of The Marquis of Partington was elected the leader of the liberal party in London

William M. Tinny, of Corning, Iowa, was before the ways and means committee in Washington Wednesday. A New York telegram says the thirty-

five thousand dollars in southern bonds have been recovered in that city. Fifteen hundred coal miners of the Brazil di trict, in Illinois, are on a strike against a reduction of wages. Thomas Nelson Sanderson, familiarly known as "Nelse Seymour," died at his resi-dence in New York Wednesday. In the hospital drawing at Evansville, Wednesday night, 504, 11 788,8316, drew \$9000, \$2.00 and \$1000 in the order named. The billiard tournament in London closed Tuesday evening. J. E. Roberts won the first prize and Alfred Bennett the second.

Three fires have occurred the past week at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, by which was lost over one hundred thousand dollars. he house committee on judiciary in Washington Wednesday agreed to report favorably on General Butler's postal telegraph The third congressional district, Republican, st Norwich, Connecticut, Tuesday nominated H. H. Starkweather by acclama-

The specie shipments from New York to enrope Wednesday was five hundred and eighty seven thousand six hundred and fifty The senate at Little Rock Wednesday passed the house bill exempting mines and manufactures from taxation for a term of

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Yesterday-First Message from Gov. Porter-Petitions of Citizens.

Unoccupied Lands-Gen. Cheatham Superintendent of the State Penitentiary-Inspectors Confirmed.

Bill to Simplify Judiciary of State-Trustees to Collect Taxes-Communication from the bheriff of Shelby.

Bill to Protect Railroad Companies-The Memphis Anzieger-"Le Sabre au Mon Pere" - Senator Johnson for Memphis.

Special to the Appeal. NASHVILLE, February 4.—In the sen-ate Messrs. Butier, Ellis, Polk and Smith were absent. A petition was re-Smith were absent. A petition was remeant to anough this courses or consteay.

Mr. Lamar i do not, but I say that remark which the gentleman used did not require the exhibit on of either, and in my opinion do not comport with the high character which that gentleman bears.

Mr. Hear - What remark do you alinde to?

Mr. Lamar - To the expression of the word "fal-lification."

Mr. Hear - What remark do you alinde to?

Mr. Hear - To the expression of the word "fal-lification."

Mr. Hear - I said that the question before the house was whether the gentleman from Kentucky had falsified. I have made no statement that he did.

Mr. Lamar, courteously—Then I withdraw the remark and beg his pardon. [Applause.] Mr. Dawes said that he not only desired to see whether men on both sides would not stand up for decorum of the house, but had also desired to give the gentleman from Kentucky [sir. Brown] an opportunity to express

The constitution of the State imposes upon me the duty of making such recommendations to the general assembly as I may deem expedient. But the elaborate message of my immediate predecessor, coupled with your action, covers the entire fleid of legislation, and I will only direct your attention briefly to a few questions, most of which are already embodied in bills now pending before you, an as paramount to all other questions I call your attention to the fact that in all sections of the S ate the people complain of the burdens of taxation, Sederal, State, and local, and while they are willing to be taxed for all necessary and legitimate purposes, they have such confidence to your wisdom and discretion, and in your knowledge of their present great necessities as to make them feel secure in the belief that you will avoid any legislation looking to extravagance or to the advancement of private speculation. The people of remessee never possessed so little ability to bear the burdens of government as at present. The very general failure in all the stape productions of the State, together with the great industrial depression resulting from the filmuchal disorders of the country, has reduced the condition of the people to such a point as to require the exercise of economy and watchfulness in every appropriation made by their representatives. resentatives: The constitution of the State imposes upon

THE STATE DEBT. The attention of the legislature is called to he necessity of making provisions for the in-erest on the State debt, and for the necessary the necessity of making provisions for the interest on the State debt, and for the necessary appropriation to meet the current expenses of the State government. It is too late to discuss the wisdom of the policy under which this debt was created, but how to preserve he public credit without an increase of the public burdens, is the question of the greatest concern to tax-payers; the rate of taxation cannot be increased without inflicting irreparable injury upon the people and while this fact cannot be questioned it must be understood that the people of ennessee will sever repudiate the legitimate debt of the Sine. The question was sairly presented to them during the latechovass, and they pronounced against it. They know that "repudiation does not pay a debt; that it does not discharge the debtor; that it does not modify a debt so that it is not always binding in law as well as in mo als and that it adds a sort of disrepute to soknowledge inability." But while the mass of the scool will not consent to the infliction of this "stain which we ought to feel worse than a wound, there is an imperative necessity for a prompt reduction in the expenditures of the State government. If this is done, no doubt can exist of the infliction in the expenditures of the State government.

ocratic members oeing on their feet and extended in the control of the state in mean properties and the season, while many kepublican members were also standing, and crowds to the galleries were straining their eyes and ears to witness the unusual incident. Mr. Brown remained standing, with one hand in his breast and the other behind als back, while the seaker in a dignified and severe tone administered the censure of the house. In the following terms:

"Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned at the bar of the house ander its formal resolution for having transgressed its runs by discorded by a mode feation of the greatly reduced by a mode feation of the statue in relation to the crime of larceuy, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state prison to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state prison to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime and the convicts, convicted of larceup, so as to make petit larceup a misdemeanor. There are now in the state in relation to the crime and the convict of the convict of the convict of

PEES AND PERQUISITES.

Much complaint is made by the tax-payers of the state at the smount of sees and perquisites received by many office-ho.ders in Tennessee. The compensation of all public servants should be reasonation of all public servants should be reasonation, but no place should have attached to it such an income as will justify the employment of corrupt means in obtaining it, and i recommend the passage of a general law limiting the incomes of all officials to a certain amount, and providing that all sees in excess of the prescribed limit shall be paid into the public treasury. THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The lease of this institution will expire the first day of December, is 6, and the duty defirst day of December, is 6, and the disposition The lease of this institution will expire the first day of December, is 6, and the duty devo wes to you of octermining the disposition to be made of it. The present policy is a very questionable one, but if it is to be re-leased, the manuer and terms of the lease should be definitely settled, and should be made in time to enable the lease to provide the necessary material and supplies for prosecuting the business of the establishment. The pentientrary building is wholly insdequate for the accommodation of the convicts now occupying it; no proper system of discipline can be enforced, and no sufficient provision can be made for the health or moral condition of the prisoners. The enlargement of the present building is not desirable, because of the location, and I recommend to the consideration of the legislature the proprity of selling the establishment, and of erecting a new one at some point on side of the dity of Nasaville; but our financial embarrassment will prevent the construction of this much-n eded improvement now, unless a sum sufficient can be realized from the sale of the buildings and grounds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The people of Tennessee recognize the necessity of affording free education to all the children of the State. The system now in operation, is a wise one in many respects, and ought to be made the subject of the most friendly legislation; some agreement of the most of the system of the subject of the most of the system of t friendly legislation: such legislation as will make every child in the State its beneficiary. The general sentiment of our people is favorable to the cause of popular education. Our prosperity depends on the maintenance of the system inaugurated two years ago, and if any change is made, it ought only to affect the defails in such manner as will afford increased educational facilities. I herewith transmit a memorial from the Tennessee State teacher's association, on the subject of the public school system of Tennessee; the recommendations therein made are entitled to the highest respect, and will, I doubt not, secure the coosideration they so eminently deserve. I also transmit a come unication received from the distinguished Dr. B. Sears, general agent of the Peabody educational fund, on the subject of the establishment of a State normal school. The offer made by him is a munificent one, and I recommend that it be secured by the appropriation of the required amount of money; if necessary, the sum can be appropriated from the school fund without increasing the public burdens. With the establishment of this school, good teachers, now our great necessity, will be secured and the success of popular education in Tennessee assured.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. friendly legislation; such regislation as will make every child in the State its beneficiary.

Newson. sof revenue cannot be created, nor can established ones he made more productive by legislation, but the burdens of taxation can be equalized, and every species of property made to contribute. It is believed that there are many corporations in Tennessee, including the railways subject to taxation that aid in nothing to the support of the government, and while I recognize the fact that there is no real antagonism between these corporations and to egeneral public, such legislation should be adopted as will cause them to bear a reasonable share of the public burdens.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

I recommend the amendment of the act creating this bureau so as to require of the secretary the collection, classification and publication of a full statistical report of the material interests of the States, with special reference to transportation, manufactures and trade, Such a report would be of material a sistance in furnishing correct data for future legislation on questions relating to the assessment and taxation of certain property and would rurnish a character of information invaluable to persons looking to our state as a future home.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers should be urged upon the Federal congress. They all drain a vast Territory, rich in everything that contributes to the wealth of a State, and if their navigation was made in ore reliable, a new and great source of wealth would be op ned to Tennessee and the other States bordering these rivers, and I do not doubt but that a material increase to the population of all these States, would promptly follow their improvement. The appropriations heretofore made have been of consideral benefit, but what is now wanted is such an appropriation as will enable the officers in charge of the work to prosecute it to completion at an early day. RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

IMMIGRATION. IMMIGRATION.

This is a question of great concern to the peop e of Teanessee, and while our State possesses unsurpassed attractions to the immigrant, in climate, fertility of soil, cheap lands, with vust mineral resources, we have railed to advertise these advantages, and I submit to the general assembly the propriety of such practical legislation on this subject as will enable the commissioners on immigration to bring this subject to the attention of the world, and I recommend that you indicate in some form the desire of our people to welcome the horest immigrant, without regard to his nationality, religion or politics.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. I transmit the blennfal report of the trustees, superlatedent and treasurer of the Tennessee nospital for the insane; this report exhibits the operations of the institution for the past two years, and is commended to your thoughtful consideration.

did not happen ten days ago, and before Vinnie Ream secured that twenty thousand dollar job for "doing" Farregut in marble. The lamp-post can be easily replaced, but where, oh! where, are we to

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR. SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

I call your attention to the fact that the services of these veterans have, as yet, received no suitable recognition; and I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution asking the Federal congress to place the names of the surulyous, and the widows of those deceased, upon the pension rolls of the government. The grand results that followed the achievements of the gallant soldiers of the Mexican war, are now so apparent that no reason can be assigned for longer withholding from them this simple act of justice.

LOUISIANA. The condition of affairs in this State has excited the liveliest interest on the part of the people of Tennessee. They witness with alarm the successful attempt that h s been made upon the purity and independence of the local government of Louisiana, and feel that if the powers now exercised by the Federal government in maintaining the usurping State government are conceder as legitumate, their own right of self-government may be questioned and ultimately denied. The theory now practiced by the Federal authorities, that the States are more municipal corporations, to be governed by the central authorities, that the States are more municipal corporations, to be governed by the central authority at Washington, is a political heresy that must be denounced and repelied by all who seek to maintain the principles of constitutional liberty. I submit herewith to the considers ion of the general assembly joint resolutions adopted by the legislatures of Virginia, Georgia, Ohio and Missouri upon this subject.

A special message from the governor The condition of affairs in this State has ex-

A special message from the governor notifing the senate of the appointments of General Frank Cheatham as superin-tendent of the penitentiary, and Sam-uel R. Anderson, Dr. Thomas Maness and Green Sawyer, inspectors, was read and the appointments confirmed. Bills on third reading: Mr. Hodge's bill to simplify the judiciary system to aid the practice in the courts of the State, having been made the special order for to-day, was discussed at great length. The judiciary committee recommended the rejection of the bill, which was finally referred to the committee on ways and means. To abolish the office of revenue collector, and devolving the duties of that office on the county trustee. Made the special order for Saturday. In the house petitions were received from citizens of Humboldt, praying that the limits of the town be contracted; from Nashville lawyers, disapproving of doing away with the Davidson county law court; communication from the sheriff of Shelby county in reference to the cost of running his office, was referred to the committee on entrench-ment; from citizens of DeKalb county,

praying to be allowed a notary public for Alexandria.

unless such person is employed by the railroad company and employed in the discharge of his duty; if such person be killed or injured the railroad company is not to be liable. By Mr. Giers: To include the Anzeiger des Suedens, of Memphis, and Tenne-see Post, at Nashville, in the list of papers to publish legal notices.

By Mr. Shackleford: To allow the

people to vote upon the question calling for a constitutional convention. Mr. Trewhitt presented to the State library through Speaker Bond, the sword formerly belonging to Major Lemuel P. Montgomery, and used by him at the battle of Horse Shoe. The sword is a gift to the State from Mont-

and to deposit them, suitably labeled, in the capitol.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The comptroller, in his report to my predeand to deposit them, suitably labeled, in the capitol.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The comptroller, in his report to my predecessor, calls attention to the requirements of the constitution, that money shall only be drawn from the triessury in consequence of appropriations made by law; (constitution, at 2 sec 21; and also to the requirement in the Code, that the comptroller shall, at stated times, report the unexpended balances of the several appropriations." Notwithstanding this provision of the constitution with a legislative constitution with a legislative constitution. With a legislative constitution, and that for many years the public moneys have been expended without the authority contemplated by the constitution. If that instrument is obeyed and estimates required from the executive offices, the legislature is enabled to see what amounts may be necessary, and can place a check upon expenditures by prescribing a limit beyond which they shall not go. The mere fact that an appropriation is to be made requires investigation of the amount necessary to be set apart for the purpose, and promotes inquiry into former as we i as present expenditures, while the system now practiced does nothing to insure a faithful performance of this important duty. Under the present system the comptroller compilains of the extent of the discretion practically left to him. He is to examine and sidust all accounts and claims against the State which are by law and may be reported as the company of the state of a warrant but such as had been included in some appropriation made by law.

Second Sof revenue cannot be created, a point, for when he took his seat no one attempted to reply, but the bill was disposed of for the present by being remarked to his breast on the constitution of the state of fact that they allow an appropriation in the cannot have the subject of a warrant but such as had been included in some appropriation in the proper system it is believed that nothing could be come to work the subject of a warrant but such as had been inc attempted to reply, but the bill was disposed of for the present by being recommitted to the judiciary committee. On motion of Mr. Fluisy, the report of the Hobbs investigating committee. a full synopsis has already been put lished in the columns of the AP-PEAL—was accepted by the house without being read, and the committee discharged. The committee appointed to investigate the outgoing and incomings of the members of the thirtyeighth general assembly resembles the mills of the gods, in that it grinds slow-ly, but there the resemblance ends, for there is no probability that the committee will grind anybody exceedingly fine. The report of the Hobbs committee narrows the investigation of the

other committee down to an inquiry as to the means employed to secure the passage of the funding bill, and thus far said inquiry has implicated no one but a drunken loafer, in whom his mistaken and partial neighbors thought they detected statesmanlike qualities, and so made asses of themselves by sending him to represent them in the lower house two years ago; and this individ ual is implicated only upon a remark made by himself, at a time when he was in his normal condition, i. e., so bodzy that he didn't know whether he was a-

foot or on horseback.

About six o'clock this morning a gentle zephyr scooted around the southwest corner of the capital building and struck the pedestal supporting the lamp-post and the group of from statuary on the left of the main entrance, which a de-luded public have been led to believe were made of limestone, marble or some similar material, and when that gentle zephyr moved on again it carried with it the lamp-post and one of the immodest maidens of the said group of statuary, smashing both into a thousand pleces, or less. It's a pity this accident did not happen ten days ago, and before Vinnie Ream secured that twenty thou-

THE DEATH OF MRS. HOOD.

The Facts as Developed at the Inquest Held in View of Her Body - sier hus-band Acquitted of Alt Brame.

get another statute

The investigation into the accidental death of Mrs. John Hood, which has been before the grand jury the past few days, was terminated on Wednesday THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The successful operation of the railway system of the south depends upon the early competition of an outlet to the Pacific ocean. No State is more vitally interested in the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad than Tennessee, but without some guarantee of assistance from the Federal government the scheme will be indefinitely postponed, if it does not railed in the government to encourage the building of enterprises of this character with material aid, and waether this particular policy's in accord with the political education of the people of Tennessee is not now a practical question. The whole theory of the government has undergone a radical change on this sublect, and it is the part of wisdom to recognize it, and to secure, if possie, whatever advantage may result to Tennessee and the south by the adoption of this policy. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of a resolution inviting the attention of the senators and representatives in congress from Tennessee to this scaled, and to the necessity of securing such legislation by congress as will secure the building of this railway.

LOUISIANA.

The soudding operation of this policy. The soudding of this railway.

The soudding of this railway.

days, was terminated on Wednesday afternoon, the jury failing to find anything in the evidence other than that the shot which resulted fatally to Mirs. Hood was accidentally discharged, and her husband was honorably discharged. The evidence elicited as far as we could learn, was to the effect that Mr. Hood had been out in the city the night on which the accident occurred, and on returning home, found Mrs. Hood absent, and the door locked so that he could not gain admittance. He walked across the street and waited until he supposed she had returned, perhaps half an hour or so. On his return to his apartments be found his wife had returned, and had gone to be defined the policy. The sound is the second the policy and the proving such legislation by congress as will seem the policy and t was away, at the same time took a small pocket-pistol from his pocket, from which he was removing the caps (a precaution be never omitted) preparatory to laying it away in a bureau drawer where he always kept it. Whilst in the her own, by which motion the pistol was discharged, the ball taking off a portion of one of Mr. Hood's fingers, and penetrating Mrs. Hood's thigh above the knee. We learn that it was a part of Mrs. Hood's last statement that she believed that she discharged the pistol with her own hand, and exonerated her husband from all blame. It appears that the fact that she should have survived the shot so long, without anything having been said about the eccurrence militated against Mr. Hood more than any thing else. This circumstance was explained by the statement of the physician who was called in to dress the wound, who advised them both to say nothing about it to no one, as it was a mere flesh wound, and that she would soon recover from its effects, and it would then be time enough to make any explanation that might be necessary; and under this advice, both Mr. and Mrs. Hood rested satisfied, the matter being known to only the immediate neighbors and friends. It is further stated that as soon as it was apparent that serious results were about to ensue Mrs. Hood requested that a lawyer be sent for, as she desired to make the statement, so that any blame that might attach to her husband might be controverted. Mr. Hood, though completely prostrated with griefat the death of his beloved wife, and the trying circumstances connected with it, has demanded the most searching investigation, and has, although having given most substantial bond for his appearance, been in close attendance on the jury during the inves-tigation. Mr. Hood has many friends in Memphis who deeply and sincerely sympathize with him in his afflictions and who, feeling assured of his innocence, rejoice to know that he has been able to set himself aright in this in-

BROWN-AUTREY-At the Church of the Holy Innocents, Como, Mississippi, on the 4th Inst., by Rev. T. C. Tupper, of Memphis, Commonore ISAAC N. BROWS, of Contoma county, Mississippi, and Iornerly of the United States and the Confederate States navy, and Mrs. JESNIE V. AUTREY, of Panola county. Mississippi. county, Mississippi.

The bridal party left our city yesterday evening on the elegant passenger steamer Belle Lee, for their home in Coanoma county GRAVES -BELCHER -- At Calvary Church

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250 bags kile and Java Coffee.
200 boxes Cheese (Factory and Eng. Dairy).
660 bbts. Flour-various grades.
50 bbts. Fear and Peas.
50 bbts. feminy and Grits.
250 pkgs. Minced Most.
50 bbts. new Rice.

2 car-loads Bulk Meats.
190 pkgs. Breakfast Bacon and Hams.
500 cases Conned Fruits.
150 cases Conned Fruits.
150 pkgs. Raisins, Figs and Citron.
200 bozes Fine Crackers.
300 bozes Fine Crackers.
150 pkgs. Almonds, Filberts and Pecans.
160 pkgs. Almonds, Filberts and Pecans.
160 cases Jellies and Pre-erves.
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